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ADMIRAL MAHAN GIVES REASONS WHY CONGRESS SHOULD BUILD BATTLESHIPS FOR PROTECTION

NOTED MILITARY AUTHORITY FOUNDS ARGUMENT ON MONROE DOCTRINE AND AMERICA'S STAND FOR IT

Points to German Policy as Pretext for Future Expansion

With the two houses of Congress in controversy over the battleship building program, the following view of the military situation by no less an authority than Rear Admiral Mahan is especially timely:

"The late W. T. Stead, a foremost journalist, who went down in the Titanic, was a peace enthusiast; he published a periodical called War Against War, but coincidentally, as a peace measure, he advocated laying down two British battleships for each German, one and was largely instrumental in the sustained increase of the British Navy. In the United States the Monroe Doctrine, if of shorter tradition, is nevertheless a national policy similarly conducive to peace and equally established in the will of the people, but although there exists a present evident necessity for a navy, the relation between it and the Monroe Doctrine is not as clear to the apprehension of our people as the relations of the navy to their insular well-being has been to British citizens since the time of Shakespeare.

"Yet the Monroe Doctrine has not a leg to stand on, except the United States Navy. Eminent moral as the doctrine is, because it makes for the peace and independence of all American States, it has not behind it a shred of sanction from international law. Its assertions are contrary to established international practice. It contravenes particular European interests. It forbids in the American hemisphere the political transfer of territory to or between non-American States, a proceeding which has prevailed everywhere else from time im-

memorial and prevails now. And this exemption of American territory from transfer not only has no precedent in law to show, but is without treaty support, from any other nation. Evidently wise and equitable as I believe it to be, it rests only upon the will of the American people. How shall that will be sustained?

"The Monroe Doctrine, moreover, is only a part of our self-assumed external responsibilities, and not the larger part. The doctrine applies distinctly only to American territory not in our own possession, in territories belonging to us, even though not embraced within our continental borders—as defined by the two oceans, the Gulf and the Great Lakes—we have the full support of international law for using every right of a sovereign State. However extreme our action, as, for instance, forbidding labor immigration from eastern Asia, while permitting that from Europe and even from Western Asia, we exercise rights which cannot be questioned on the ground of law. Positions like Hawaii and the Panama Canal are not for this reason less exposed militarily, but they are less a source of friction, because legal ground for contention concerning our action therein does not exist, and has to be found. But in the Monroe Doctrine, so far as law is concerned, the legal ground for resistance is always present the instant any State decides to resent our attitude or to reject our claim.

"This danger is not imaginary, although as yet it may not be immediately at hand. I follow with some care the straws blown by international impulses, and while admitting them to be straws only, I think they are to be noted. Twice recently, once from Canada, once from an English source in China, has come a suggestion that the present feeling of Ger-

many against Great Britain might be placated by Great Britain repudiating the Monroe Doctrine. This does not mean that Great Britain desires, or should desire, new American territory, but that she should enter into an agreement with Germany that she would not oppose any German project to obtain American territory, continental or insular.

"This would be on the same lines by which Great Britain arranged her long-standing territorial difficulties with France, by conceding a free hand for France in Morocco. Of course, we Americans do not wish to depend upon any other nation for support to our national policies, yet we may need it, and probably would not receive it, if we relax our battleship building. Even the intermission of a single year will embarrass the future seriously. Here is the place to mention that very recently an article has appeared in a German magazine directly assailing the doctrine. If attacked as being without support from international law, and also contrary to German interests, there is no reply except an adequate battle fleet.

"I do not for one moment suggest that the motive for the present German naval expansion is interference in America in support of a defined German policy. But I do say that the simple existence of such a fleet as Germany is now providing places the Monroe Doctrine at her mercy, while the completion of the Panama canal will cause her a strong temptation to violate it by acquiring through purchase or otherwise a position or positions in the Caribbean Sea such as the two chief naval states, France and Great Britain, possess and have possessed since our colonial period."

"This is a most significant expression from the ablest expounder of international or world policies in any country today, and it should command attention at home, as it will abroad. Nevertheless it will not change the determination of Congress to leave this country unprotected.

FALLS 20 FEET, CRIES BECAUSE BEANS SPILLED

Falling twenty feet didn't bother Dorie Chio a bit but she was rather put out when she discovered that the big tin dish which she had been two hours filling with kiawe beans had upset its contents all around her. So she promptly began to yell at the top of her voice.

Principal J. C. Davis of the Summer school which is holding its sessions in the Normal school building, had witnessed Dorie's fall from the Kiawe tree and when her howls of anguish began to split the air, he sent in a hurly call for the police ambulance. When the police arrived a few moments later, the child was still in tears and Policemen Nawahi began to look for broken bones. "Lemme alone," she screamed, "I am mad. It took me two hours to pick those nasty things and look at 'em now." And the policemen picked up the beans, Dorie was unhurt.

STANFORD GETS HIS FIRST VIEW OF PEARL HARBOR

That Pearl Harbor, and all that goes to make it the most important naval work of the United States today, is too big a proposition for anyone to understand without personal investigation, was the summing up of Rear Admiral Homer Stanford, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, after he had inspected Uncle Sam's new naval work yesterday.

Approaching the harbor from the ocean side on the navy tug Navajo, the bureau chief saw the splendid sheet of water extensive enough to provide anchorage for most of the navy of the United States gradually open out, and had a fine opportunity to sum up the strategic possibilities of the harbor and to note to best advantage the arrangement of the naval station itself. After a day spent in inspecting and making a thorough investigation of the work already accomplished, and that which is blocked out, Admiral Stanford gave it as his opinion that no one could get an adequate "paper understanding" of Pearl Harbor, and that he was more than glad he had made the long trip from Washington to see first hand what was being accomplished in the mid-Pacific.

Admiral Stanford turned his attention first to the entrance channel, and was greatly pleased with what he saw. By maps and drawings he was familiar with every bend and every sounding of it, but he had reserved final judgment until he saw conditions as they actually exist, and what he saw was above criticism. By an odd chance Admiral Stanford, before he was appointed to his present position as chief of bureau, had something to do with laying out the original lines of the channel, and he found yesterday that the harbor entrance agreed almost exactly with his mental picture of it.

Rear Admiral Cowles, commandant of the Honolulu naval station and the ranking naval officer in the Islands, himself took charge of the inspection party yesterday. Others who made the trip on the tug were Major Neville, commanding the marine battalion; Civil Engineer Kirby Smith, Walter F. Dillingham, manager of the Hawaiian Dredging Co., which cleared the channel, and President Hinds of the San Francisco Bridge Co., drydock contractors.

View Concrete Pouring. The party went over every portion of the new station, and inspected from both land and water. The most interesting event of the day was the resumption of concrete pouring in section 2 of the drydock.

A man never knows how fleet footed he really is until he has occasion to make a getaway for a leap year girl.

A piece of colored glass looks beautiful in a church window, but it doesn't show up well in a ring.

ELIOT URGES EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY TO END SOCIAL EVIL

Inauguration of a policy of education and doing away with the present policy of silence are the solutions to the social evil problem which Dr. Charles Eliot presented last night in his address on the Social Evil delivered before a committee of the Social Survey at Palama Settlement house.

According to Dr. Eliot, the present suppressive policy which has been in vogue in the families, schools, and churches prevents light from being cast upon many vital subjects, and as a result much evil ensues.

As an antidote to the ignorance of these problems, the Harvard president urged that every means be taken to inaugurate a policy of education; that these subjects would be carefully gone into and the truth about them known; that they should be taught by parents to the children, by teachers to the scholars, preached from the pulpits by the clergy, and given publicity in the newspapers.

Another essential thing which must be done to solve the social problem, according to Dr. Eliot, is that a single moral standard must be adopted and severe legislation be brought to bear against the male offender as well as the female. When this is done, the big part of the problem will be solved, he said.

Dr. Eliot spoke for twenty minutes, and his discourse which took the form of an informal talk was frequently interrupted by questions and queries covering particular phases of the question. Dr. Eliot explained the situation in New England and the Eastern part of the United States and gave his views as to the question of segregating and legalizing vice.

In discussing this phase of the question, the college president quoted statistics from various medical authorities showing where segregation had not assisted in decreasing disease but had tended to increase its ravages.

His address was a clear-cut analysis of facts with no attempt at the sensational or romantic and was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

Among those present were J. A. Rath, J. R. Galt, Dr. Wilcox, Ex-Governor Carter, Spencer Bowen, Mrs. J. A. Rath, Mrs. G. P. Castle, Mrs. Jewett, and Miss Lanke.

CUBA ONCE PART OF AMERICAN MAINLAND

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 10.—Dr. Carlos de la Torray Huerta, former mayor of Havana, who received the degree of doctor of science at Harvard last month, for discoveries tending to prove that Cuba was at one time part of the American mainland, received today two large cases of fossils and shells which he recently gathered in Cuban and adjacent waters, and on which he based his theories. The fossils and shells will be shipped to Harvard university, to which Dr. Huerta has given them, and he himself will spend the remainder of the summer at Cambridge arranging the collection.

DEMAND JURY TRIAL ON STATUTORY CHARGE

Eddie McCorriston and Jennie Wadsworth, who were arrested July 12 on a warrant sworn out by George F. Wright, were arraigned before Police Judge Monsarrat this morning, and their cases held over to the Circuit Court for trial. Both demanded a jury trial on the statutory offense.

Mail dispatched to the States in the Japanese liner Shinyo Maru arrived at San Francisco Monday morning.

THE ENGAGEMENT of Miss Marion Kalumaka to Mr. W. J. Caminos of Lethua has been announced.

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ALL FOREIGN-BORN CHILDREN ADMITTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—All bars restricting the admission to the United States of minor foreign-born children of naturalized citizens, whether imbeciles, idiots or other forbidden classes, were swept away today by a far-reaching interpretation of the immigration and naturalization laws by Secretary Nagel.

The Secretary authorized the entry into this country from Russia of little 11½-year-old Riwke Polayes, who has been held at Ellis Island, N. Y., for several weeks, threatened with depor-

tation on the certificate of surgeons that she is an imbecile. Granting that she is an imbecile, the secretary held that the immigration laws were not applicable to her because her father, Jacob Polayes, of New Haven, is naturalized.

Nagel interpreted the law to mean that the naturalization of a man conferred American citizenship on all his minor children as soon as they relinquished their residence abroad.

This decision completely overturns the previous policy of the government.

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